Amendments to the claims.

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims.

1.-49. (Cancelled)

50. (New) A pharmaceutical, hydrogen peroxide composition which is suitable for application to human skin, comprising:

(i) about 1.15 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide;

(ii) 1-35 wt. % of at least one monoglyceride of a fatty acid having a carbon chain length of 10 to 16 carbon atoms in crystalline form to form a solution and wherein at least one monoglyceride is about 21 wt. % 1-glycerolmonomyristate (C14);

(iii) about 1 wt. % POE stearate;

(iv) about 2 wt. % propylene glycol;

(v) a tin salt in an amount of 0.005 to 0.05 wt. % based on weight of tin;

(vi) 0.02 to 0.5 wt. % of salicylic acid or a salt of salicylic acid;

(vii) about 0.025 wt. % sodium pyrophosphate;

(viii) about 0.038 wt. % sulfuric acid;

(ix) about 0.05 wt. % EDTA;

(x) 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % oxalic acid; and

(xi) 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % of polycarboxylic acid having a chain length of 2 to 6 carbon atoms;

wherein said composition has a pH of about 3.5 to about 4.9, and wherein all wt. % are based on the total weight of the composition.

51. (New) The composition according to claim 50, wherein said oxalic acid is present in amount of about 0.1 to about 0.3 wt. %; said tin salt is present in an amount of about 0.01 to about 0.03 wt. % based on the weight of tin; and said salicylic acid is present in an amount of about 0.05 to about 0.2 wt. %.

52. (New) The composition according to claim 50, wherein said crystalline monoglyceride comprises 1-Glycerolmonolaurate (C12).

53. (New) The composition according to claim 52, wherein the amount of and the ratio between C12 and C14 depends on the desired viscosity of the composition.

54. (New) The composition according to claim 52, wherein said crystalline monoglyceride comprises 1-Glycerolmonolaurate (C12), 1-Glycerolmonomyristate (C14), or mixtures thereof; and wherein the ratio C12:C14 is from 1:3 to 1:1 for a cream product and from 1:3 to 1:0 for a lotion or spray form product with lower viscosity.

55. (New) The composition according to claim 52, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides is from about 15 to about 35 wt. %.

56. (New) The composition according to claim 52, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides from about 1 to about 15 wt. %.

57. (New) The composition according to claim 50, further comprising a buffer.

58. (New) The composition according to claim 57, wherein said buffer comprises at least one buffer selected from the group consisting of phosphate buffers and citrate buffers.

59. (New) The composition according to claim 50, further comprising a physical stabilizer against sedimentation of lipids.

60. (New) The composition according to claim 59, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a polar surfactant having an HLB over 20.

61. (New) The composition according to claim 59, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a thickener.

62. (New) The composition according to claim 61, wherein said thickener comprises a polyacrylic acid derivative.

63. (New) The composition according to claim 50, further comprising a dermatological agent.

64. (New) The composition according to claim 63, wherein said dermatological agent comprises glycerol or propyleneglycol.

65. (New) The composition according to claim 50, wherein said composition retains a hydrogen peroxide efficacy of at least 90% after 2 years.

66. (New) A pharmaceutical, hydrogen peroxide composition which is suitable for application to human skin, comprising:

(i) 1.1 to 1.2 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide;

(ii) 1-35 wt. % of at least one monoglyceride of a fatty acid having a carbon chain length of 10 to 16 carbon atoms in crystalline form to form a solution wherein said crystalline monoglyceride comprises 1-Glycerolmonolaurate (C12), and 1-Glycerolmonomyristate (C14) and mixtures thereof and wherein the ratio C12:C14 is from 1:3 to 1:1;

(iv) about 1 wt. % POE stearate;

(v) about 2 wt. % propylene glycol;

(vi) a tin salt in an amount of 0.005 to 0.05 wt. % based on weight of tin;

(vii) 0.02 to 0.5 wt. % of salicylic acid or a salt of salicylic acid;

(viii) sodium pyrophosphate;

(ix) sulfuric acid;

(x) EDTA;

(xi) about 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % oxalic acid; and

(xii) about 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % of polycarboxylic acid having a chain length of 2 to 6 carbon atoms;

wherein said composition has a pH of about 3.5 to about 4.9, and wherein all wt. % are based on the total weight of the composition.

67. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein said oxalic acid is present in amount of about 0.1 to about 0.3 wt. %; said tin salt is present in an amount of about 0.01 to about 0.03 wt. % based on the weight of tin; and said salicylic acid is present in an amount of about 0.05 to about 0.2 wt. %.

68. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein the amount of and the ratio between C12 and C14 depends on the desired viscosity of the composition.

69. (New) The composition according to claim 68, wherein the ratio C12:C14 is from 1:3 to 1:1 for a cream product and from 1:3 to 1:0 for a lotion or spray form product with lower viscosity.

70. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides is from about 15 to about 35 wt. %.

71. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides from about 1 to about 15 wt. %.

72. (New) The composition according to claim 66, further comprising a buffer.

73. (New) The composition according to claim 72, wherein said buffer comprises at least one buffer selected from the group consisting of phosphate buffers and citrate buffers.

74. (New) The composition according to claim 66, further comprising a physical stabilizer against sedimentation of lipids.

75. (New) The composition according to claim 74, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a polar surfactant having an HLB over 20.

76. (New) The composition according to claim 74, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a thickener.

77. (New) The composition according to claim 76, wherein said thickener comprises a polyacrylic acid derivative.

78. (New) The composition according to claim 66, further comprising a dermatological agent.

79. (New) The composition according to claim 78, wherein said dermatological agent comprises glycerol or propyleneglycol.

80. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein said composition retains a hydrogen peroxide efficacy of at least 90% after 2 years.

81. (New) A pharmaceutical, hydrogen peroxide composition which is suitable for application to human skin, comprising:

(i) about 1.15 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide;
(ii) about 7 wt. % 1-glycerolmonolaurate (C12);
(iii) about 21 wt. % 1-glycerolmonomyristate (C14);
(iv) about 1 wt. % POE stearate;
(v) about 2 wt. % propylene glycol;
(vi) about 0.04 wt. % sodium stannate;
(vii) about 0.1 wt. % salicylic acid;

(viii) about 0.025 wt. % sodium pyrophosphate;

(ix) about 0.038 wt. % sulfuric acid;

(x) about 0.05 wt. % EDTA;

(xi) about 0.14 wt. % oxalic acid; and

(xii) about 0.9 wt. % citric acid;

wherein said composition has a pH of 3.7, 4.5 or 4.6, and wherein all wt. % are based on the total weight of the composition.

82. (New) A method of making a stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition comprising about 1.15 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide, based on the total weight of the composition, which is suitable for application to human skin, the method comprising:

(a) adding to water 1-35 wt. % of at least one monoglyceride of a fatty acid having a carbon chain length of 10 to 16 carbon atoms in crystalline form to form a solution and wherein about 21 wt. % 1-glycerolmonomyristate (C14); about 1 wt. % POE stearate; about 2 wt. % propylene glycol; a tin salt in an amount of 0.005 to 0.05 wt. % based on weight of tin; 0.02 to 0.5 wt. % of salicylic acid or a salt of salicylic acid; about 0.025 wt. % sodium pyrophosphate; about.038 wt. % sulfuric acid; about 0.05 wt. % EDTA; 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % oxalic acid; 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % of polycarboxylic acid having a chain length of 2 to 6 carbon atoms;

(b) heating the solution of step (a) to a temperature sufficient to melt said crystalline monoglyceride;

(c) cooling said solution at a controlled rate to form crystals; and

(d) adjusting the pH to 3.5 to 4.9 to provide said stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition; wherein the hydrogen peroxide is added before or after cooling the solution based on the total weight of the composition.

83. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein said solution is heated to a temperature of about 70°C to dissolve said crystalline monglyceride.

84. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein said solution is cooled at a rate of about 0.1 to about 10°C per minute.

85. (New) The method according to claim 84, wherein said solution is cooled at a fixed rate.

86. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides is from about 15 to about 35 wt. % for a cream product.

87. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides from about 1 to about 15 wt. % for a lotion or spray product.

88. (New) The method according to claim 82, further comprising adding a physical stabilizer against sedimentation of lipids.

89. (New) The method according to claim 88, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a polar surfactant having an HLB over 20.

90. (New) The method according to claim 88, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a thickener.

91. (New) The method according to claim 90, wherein said thickener comprises a polyacrylic acid derivative.

92. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein said composition retains a hydrogen peroxide efficacy of at least 90% after 2 years.

93. (New) A method of making a stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition comprising about 1.1 to 1.2 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide, based on the total weight of the composition, which is suitable for application to human skin, the method comprising:

(a) adding to water 1-35 wt. % of at least one monoglyceride of a fatty acid having a carbon chain length of 10 to 16 carbon atoms in crystalline form to form a solution wherein said crystalline monoglyceride comprises 1-Glycerolmonolaurate (C12), and 1-Glycerolmonomyristate (C14) and mixtures thereof and wherein the ratio C12:C14 is from 1:3 to 1:1; about 1 wt. % POE stearate; about 2 wt. % propylene glycol; a tin salt in an amount of 0.005 to 0.05 wt. % based on weight of tin; 0.02 to 0.5 wt. % of salicylic acid or a salt of salicylic acid; sodium pyrophosphate; sulfuric acid; EDTA; about 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % oxalic acid; and about 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % of polycarboxylic acid having a chain length of 2 to 6 carbon atoms;

(b) heating the solution of step (a) to a temperature sufficient to melt said crystalline monoglyceride;

(c) cooling said solution at a controlled rate to form crystals; and

(d) adjusting the pH to 3.5 to 4.9 to provide said stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition; wherein the hydrogen peroxide is added before or after cooling the solution based on the total weight of the composition.

94. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein said solution is heated to a temperature of about 70°C to dissolve said crystalline monglyceride.

95. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein said solution is cooled at a rate of about 0.1 to about 10°C per minute.

96. (New) The method according to claim 95, wherein said solution is cooled at a fixed rate.

97. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides is from about 15 to about 35 wt. % for a cream product.

98. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides from about 1 to about 15 wt. % for a lotion or spray product.

99. (New) The method according to claim 93, further comprising adding a physical stabilizer against sedimentation of lipids.

100. (New) The method according to claim 99, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a polar surfactant having an HLB over 20.

101. (New) The method according to claim 99, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a thickener.

102. (New) The method according to claim 101, wherein said thickener comprises a polyacrylic acid derivative.

103. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein said composition retains a hydrogen peroxide efficacy of at least 90% after 2 years.

104. (New) A method of making a stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition comprising about 1.15 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide, based on the total weight of the composition, which is suitable for application to human skin, the method comprising:

(a) adding to water about 7 wt. % 1-glycerolmonolaurate (C12); about 21 wt. % 1-glycerolmonomyristate (C14); about 1 wt. % POE stearate; about 2 wt. % propylene glycol; about 0.04 wt. % sodium stannate; about 0.1 wt. % salicylic acid; about 0.025 wt. % sodium pyrophosphate; about 0.038 wt. % sulfuric acid; about 0.05 wt. % EDTA; about 0.14 wt. % oxalic acid; about 0.9 wt. % citric acid;

(b) heating the solution of step (a) to a temperature sufficient to melt said crystalline monoglyceride;

(c) cooling said solution at a controlled rate to form crystals; and

(d) adjusting the pH to 3.7, 4.5 or 4.6 to provide said stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition; wherein the hydrogen peroxide is added before or after cooling the solution based on the total weight of the composition.